

merchandise and trade. As soon as we reach that point where the government is able to pay out gold for its greenbacks we shall hereby at once call the whole mass of gold, now securely hoarded, into the channels of circulation, to quicken industry and give stability to our financial system.

and wiser come to know to initiate our currency by a forced attempt at nationalization of our five-twenties, and thus launch the whole country on a wild career of paper money, in which speculators will make enormous fortunes, and in which rich men will truly grow richer, but in which the poor will be ground down to absolute beggary, the life of moderate means deprived of its richness, and the day laborer be utterly unable to support himself on the fruit of his toil? This is speculation, with all of its evils, would be the direct result of that policy which clamors today for the payment of the five-twenties in greenbacks—the true result.

of themelves when they have done their
of financial ruin—leaving us a bankrupt
with a dishonoured debt and a debased,
deemed and irredeemable currency. The
policy, which I have done my utmost
to spot and uphold, is to pay both bond
greenback in gold—not now, but in our
good time—and not to pay the bond in
gold, but the greenback shall be paid in
gold. Likewise, in other words, the policy
ought to be bring out the currency in
season, without haste, without rapacity,
but contraction, without financial con-
fusion, up to the specie standard; calling in-
culation the vast amount of gold and sil-

which now lies hidden and buried—have our business conducted on a safe and basis, when labor shall meet with its ward, when every man will know what dealing in and how much he is worth, when the entire country will rejoice in the circulation of both gold and paper, then paper will be as good as gold and no better than paper.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARALLEL.—"J. S. B.," the Washington correspondent of the New York World, gives the following description of Mr. Johnson in his commu-

those hours when the voice of the politician is silent in the halls of the White House, and when, in a later life, and at rest, he appears to sit alone with the President, to discern something of his unmasked, natural self. Then he discloses what a boiling of emotion, heated by a steady patriotism, his heart is. Then his attachment to the President reveals itself. The discussion of every grave subject may ensue. About the interesting theme, he often quita his heels rapidly to and fro across the hall. He talks quickly and spasmodically. Various remarks are made, while the main subject of the conversation is passing through his mind is as clear to it as daylight, and the process of reasoning from the idea is rapid.

ful. He seems to find it difficult, first, to fix his thought and its relatives based radiating from the idea perfectly to himself, and, second, to condense his thought into a few sentences. He is, however, successful at last in making it plain to me. This inaptitude for condensing into words on the instant the thought that he is to express is probably the chief reason why many of Mr. Johnson's extemporaneous papers are so open to misinterpretation and his brain, which toils by itself mechanically like a powerful machine, will not argue as an argument pointed, condensed, and plain. Witness his state papers, which are full of sentences and paragraphs, but in his most prejudiced and in his most specious.

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...work with four hundred illustrations, called a "Caricature History of the Times; or, Annals of the House of Hanover; selected from the Squibs, Broadside, Winkles, Lampoons, and Pictorial Caricatures of the Times."

...ingham Young's annual message to the legislature of Utah is printed in the Salt Lake Telegraph of Feb. 25th. It is a business document, and short and pithy. Upon favorable circumstances which surround the territory; declares that destitution and

are unknown; that the Territory is not free from debt, but public improvements tentative; that Indian forays are at an end; upon the "parent government" to indemnify those who have suffered from the lawless acts of the savages; gives the Pacific Railroad favorable notice, and concludes as follows: "It would be gratefully received by the people if Congress would act favorably upon the many petitions which you have sent in for our admission as a State, and lay aside all narrowness of opinion and bigotry, and simple act of justice to a brave and

rious people—give them the rights of men, suffrage and representation in the councils of the nations."

The best mental training, says a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, is that which by using the mind as an instrument for acquisition of knowledge, renders the edge so acquired an instrument for the government of the mind. The same writer has said, which contains much wisdom in few words: "I hold that a boy is best educated by doing something of many things, and much of nothing; and that a man of the highest

ought to know something of every-
and everything of something."

The New York Tribune thinks Earl Rus-
sell's letter "may be regarded as the
best justification of Fenianism yet pub-
lished, since nothing better demonstrates the
of the Irish to rule Ireland than such
confessions that the English are entire-
ly incompetent to do so."

We have reports of serious troubles in
India. In Chirignago an assault was lately
on the town house, the archives were
looted, the national flag torn down, and a

the last number of the Revolution contains a forcible letter from Miss Frances Powbelle to the editors of that paper, expressing the writer's sympathy with the cause of universal suffrage, but regretting that Mrs. Mason and her coadjutors should not preach that cause *pure and simple*, without mixture with *Punianism*, legislation on moral-

among the novelties in costume at a Paris
ed ball was an aquarium worn by a fash-
ionable countess. Under an overdress of
parent gauze was worn a robe of some
green, shiny fabric, looking just like a
of water, on which all the finny tribe
swimming about. Even the sprat and
r were not forgotten. The head dress
oral. The bodice was covered with moss
hells.

Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co., of New
York, announced with Mr. Scribner that

lication from the New York Ledger of Henry Ward Beecher's story "Norwood; or Village Life in New England." The book is to be published on Saturday, March 2, and it will make a large 12mo. of nearly 400 pages. Notwithstanding its size, the book is to be sold for \$1.50 per copy. Mr. Beecher writes a brief preface to the book, in which he gives an account of the way in which he came to write the story.

erty, now writes from Staunton, urging farmers to emigrate to the Old Dominion. "Invasive travels all over the State have needed him that Northern industry and industry cannot fail of obtaining most remunerative returns from the "rich resources" where he be met with. Furthermore, the State are very desirous of securing a tide of immigration in that direction, will extend a cordial greeting to strangers coming among them to settle and settle.

Carl Russel's long expected letter on the question has been published. His scheme

tuting the Church question is to endow
 religions alike, after having disestablished
 Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bish-
 op would no longer have seats in the House
 of Lords. The Earl gives as his reason for nev-
 er attempting to carry any such measure that
 he is sure to have been opposed by the To-
 rianists by malcontent Whigs. As re-
 lated the land difficulty, he is not prepared to
 go into what he considers the confiscation
 of the land now so much favored; but he would
 give the tenant with a compromise, which,
 at giving him the fee simple of the land,

protect him against any violation of the
rights of the landlord, while securing to him a
compensation for improvements if ejected
without still paying his rent.

The first colored jury ever impaneled in
this is now sitting in the Criminal Court,
in a murder case, where the parties are col-
ored.

